HISTORICAL MEDICAL EXHIBITION

LONDON, 1913

ADAPA

A SUMERIAN DEITY OF HEALING

About 6000 B. C.

Adapa is the earliest known personage directly associated with medicine. He was the human incarnation of Marduk, the divine Son of Ea, and was believed to possess the spells of life and death.

"Ea gave him wisdom,
So that his command was like unto the word of God.
To him also he gave deep knowledge;
With the healing spell of life and the spell of death he was made."

(Translated from a Babylonian Tablet)

BARBER-SURGEON'S SHOP

From an engraving of the XVII century

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HISTORICAL EXHIBITION
OF
RARE AND CURIOUS OBJECTS
RELATING TO
MEDICINE, CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY
AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES
TO BE HELD IN LONDON, 1913

ORGANISED BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
HENRY S. WELLCOME

WITH the object of stimulating the study of the great past, I have been for some time organising an Exhibition in connection with the history of medicine, chemistry, pharmacy and the allied sciences, my aim being to bring together a collection of historical objects illustrating the development of the art and science of healing, etc., throughout the ages.

For many years I have been engaged in researches respecting the early methods employed in the healing art, both among civilised and uncivilised peoples. It has been my object in particular to trace the origin of the use of remedial agents, and enquire why and how certain substances came to be employed in the treatment of disease.

A consideration of such questions is always of interest and sometimes adds to our knowledge.

I anticipate that the Exhibition will reveal many facts, and will elucidate many obscure points in connection with the origins of various medicines, and in respect to the history of disease. It should also bring to light many objects of historical interest hitherto known only to the possessors and their personal friends.

I shall greatly value any information sent me in regard to medical lore, early traditions or references to antient medical treatment in manuscripts, printed works, etc. Even though the items be but small, they may form important connecting links in the chain of historical evidence. Medical missionaries, and others in contact with native races, can also obtain particulars of interest in this connection. Every little helps, and, as I am desirous of making the Historical Medical Exhibition as complete as possible, I shall be grateful for any communication you may be able to make.

It is my desire ultimately to place before the profession, in a collected form, all the information obtained.

The success of the Historical Medical Exhibition will depend largely upon the co-operation of those interested in the subject with which it deals, and I again appeal, therefore, to all who possess objects of historical medical interest, to render their kind assistance by lending them to me, so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative. I should also highly esteem your kindness if you would inform me of any similar objects in the possession of others.

I need hardly say that the greatest care will be taken of every object lent. All exhibits will be insured (also while in transit, if requested), and packing and carriage both ways will be paid. Unless a desire is expressed to the contrary, the name of each contributor will be mentioned in the catalogue, and placed with the exhibit.

The exhibition will be *strictly professional and scientific in character*, and will not be open to the general public.

The response to the preliminary announcement has been beyond my expectations, and this, together with the many valuable suggestions received from leading members of the medical profession, chemists and others at home and abroad, has prompted me to widen considerably the scope of the undertaking since it was first projected.

I have been strongly urged, and have now decided, to hold the Historical Medical Exhibition at the same time as the meeting of the International Medical Congress, which is fixed to take place in London in the year 1913.

This decision will, I have no doubt, suit the convenience of the many medical practitioners from all parts of the world who will be visiting England on the occasion of the Congress, and the intervening time will enable me to make the Exhibition more comprehensive, and to include many objects of exceptional interest that have been promised from different quarters of the globe. I take this opportunity of thanking those who have already so kindly offered to lend me objects of interest, and also to make a last appeal to any others who may be willing to assist in this way.

HENRY S. WELLCOME

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS
LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS

SECTION 1

Dhanwantari
The Vedic Father of Medicine and Physician of the Gods

Medicine :—

(*a*) Animal medicine; materia medica of the animal creation: traditions concerning the connection of animals with the healing art.

(*b*) Medical deities of savage, barbaric and other primitive peoples; figures, fetishes, charms, implements and other objects associated with the art of healing.

(*c*) Antient deities of healing and other subjects associated with the art of healing by early primitive peoples and the early civilisations.

(*d*) Votive offerings for health (*Donaria*), amulets, amuletic medicines, gems, emblems, talismans, rings, charms and other objects connected with the art of healing.

Hippocrates
The Greek Father of Medicine
ca. 460 B. C.

(*e*) Paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, photographs, models, bas-reliefs, sculptures and casts of medical interest.

(*f*) Pictures and miniatures from MSS. of all ages, of medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and alchemical interest.

(*g*) Portraits in oil, water-colour or wax, miniatures, silhouettes, etchings and engravings. Sculptured figures or busts of physicians, surgeons, alchemists, botanists, apothecaries, chemists, pharmacists, nurses, etc., of all periods.

(*h*) Pictures of medical, chemical and pharmaceutical institutions of all nations.

(*i*) Pictures representing the important epochs and interesting events, such as original operations, discoveries, etc., in the history of medicine, surgery, chemistry and pharmacy.

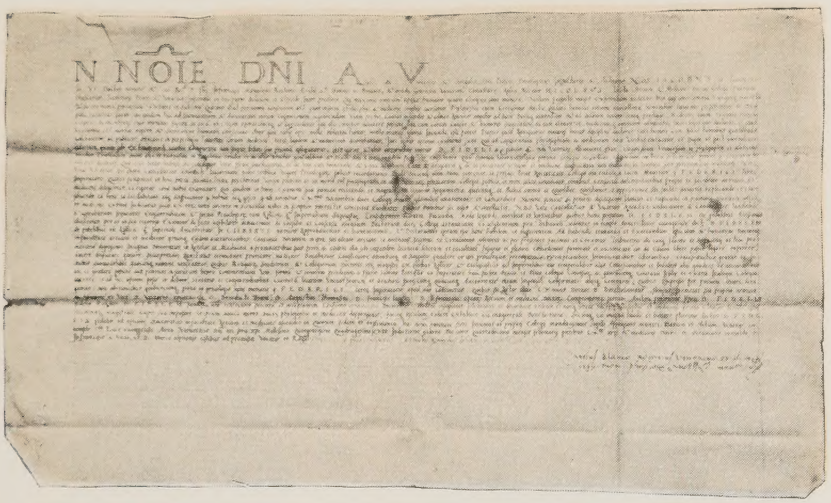
(*j*) Medals, medallions, plaquettes and coins of historical medical interest.

Antient Medical Medal and Coin

(*k*) Rare and curious MSS., xylographs, incunabula, early printed books and works of especial historic interest, periodicals, pamphlets, book-plates, etc., of, and connected with, medicine, surgery, pharmacy, chemistry, botany and the allied arts.

(*l*) Historic letters, prescriptions, autographs, case- and note-books, records of experiments, antient diplomas,

licences, corporate insignia, and personal relics of medical, pharmaceutical and chemical interest.



A Medical Diploma—XVI century

(*m*) Relics of the influence of astrology on medicine, horoscopes, and other astrological diagrams bearing on the art of healing.

An Amputation of the Leg
From a woodcut of the
XVI century

Section 2

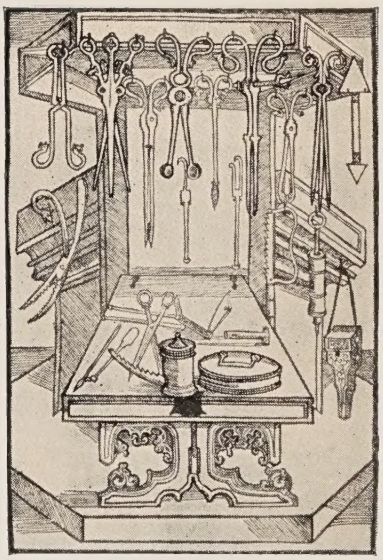
Surgery, Dental Surgery, Veterinary Surgery and Anæsthetics:—

(*a*) Instruments used in surgery by prehistoric and savage peoples.

(*b*) History and development of instruments and appliances used in surgery from the earliest times.

(*c*) Curious surgical appliances used in antient times; barber-surgeons' bleeding basins and bowls, cupping instruments, etc.

(*d*) Improvised instruments and appliances that have been used in emergencies, especially those that have led to inventions and discoveries.



Surgical Instruments—XV century

(*e*) Calculi, and other curious specimens of historical interest.

(*f*) Relics of antient dentistry; early artificial dentures.

(*g*) Antient dental instruments and appliances.

(*h*) Antient instruments used in veterinary surgery.

(*i*) Historical apparatus connected with the discovery and use of anæsthetics.

SECTION 3

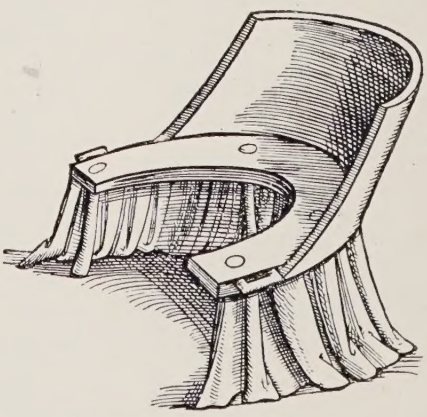
Anatomy, Pathology, Obstetrics, etc. :—

(*a*) Curiosities of anatomy, and curious anatomical models in wax, ivory, etc.

(*b*) History of the nomenclature, causation and treatment of the most important diseases that have afflicted mankind from the earliest times.

(*c*) Obstetric chairs, and other appliances used in early midwifery practice, the lying-in room in antient times, models for obstetrical teaching.

(*d*) Manacles and other appliances used in the treatment of the insane in antient times.



Obstetric Chair—XVI century

An Apothecary's Shop
in 1505

Section 4

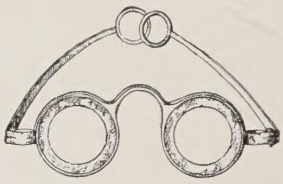
Ophthalmics :—

(*a*) Antient spectacles, eye-glasses and instruments used as an aid to sight.

(*b*) Antient instruments and appliances used for testing sight.

(*c*) The microscope from the earliest period.

(*d*) Historic microscopes.



Spectacles—XVII century

Section 5

Microscope—XVIII century

Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine :—

(*a*) Objects of interest, antient and modern, connected with public health, preventive and tropical medicine.

(*b*) Masks, and other preventive methods of protection used against plague in antient times.

(*c*) Exhibits illustrative of physiology, anthropology, microscopy, bacteriology, biology, parasitology and geography.

(*d*) Placards, posters, manifestos, declarations concerning health and disease, etc.

(*e*) Antient bills of health.

Section 6

Pharmacy :—

(*a*) Antient pharmacies.

(*b*) Materia medica of all ages, specimens of antient medicines and remedial agents of various periods.

(*c*) Specimens illustrating the use of animal substances in medicine.

(*d*) Early and curious relics of pharmacy.
(*e*) Antient stills, alembics, mortars and pharmaceutical apparatus.
(*f*) Specimens illustrating the history of early pharmaceutical preparations.
(*g*) Curious bottles, carboys, ointment and specie jars, drug vases, pots, ewers, mills, containers, and implements and appliances used in pharmacy.

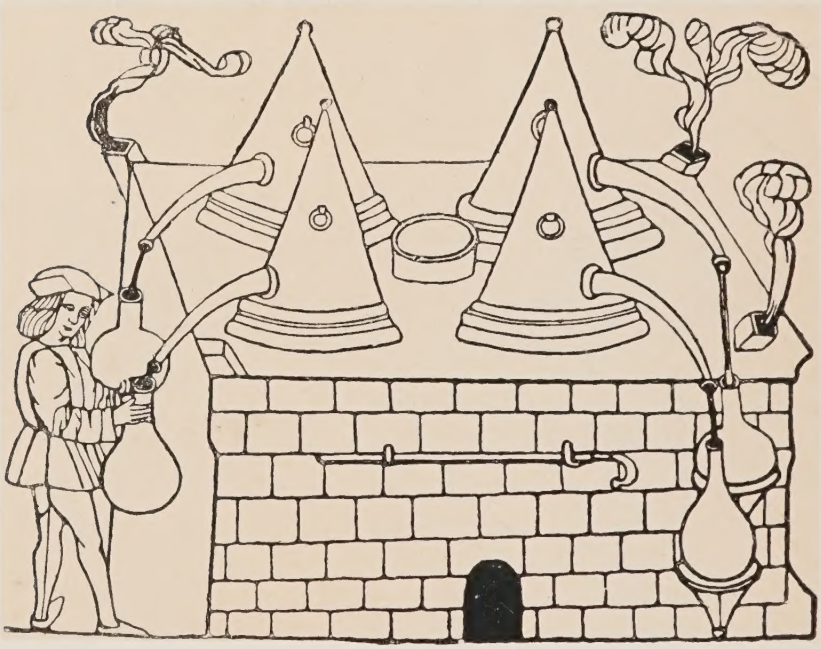
Pharmacy Vases—XVI and XVII centuries

(*h*) Scales, weights and measures of all ages.
(*i*) Antient prescriptions and curious pharmaceutical recipes and recipe books.
(*j*) Antient prescription books and price lists.
(*k*) Antient counter bills, labels, business cards, curious advertisements and trade tokens.
(*l*) Old travellers' note-books and curious orders.
(*m*) Antient apothecaries' shop signs and early fittings, early pharmaceutical preparations and specimens of obsolete and curious medical combinations.
(*n*) Antient and modern medicine chests, civil, military and naval.

SECTION 7

Chemistry and Botany :—
(*a*) Alchemists' laboratories.
(*b*) Antient stills, and apparatus used by early alchemists.

(*c*) Historical apparatus used by famous discoverers.
(*d*) Products and preparations, antient and modern, of chemical and scientific research.



Apparatus for Distillation—from a woodcut of the XV century

(*e*) First specimens of rare alkaloids, and other preparations made by their discoverers.
(*f*) Rare elements and their salts, etc.
(*g*) Curious astrological, magnetic and early electrical appliances.
(*h*) Antient herbaria.
(*i*) Specimens of abnormal plant forms and curious roots used in medicine.
(*j*) Relics of famous botanists.

Section 8

Hospitals, Nursing, Ambulance, Dietetics and Alimentation :—
(*a*) Objects connected with early hospitals and general nursing.
(*b*) Early appliances used in nursing the sick.
(*c*) Antient bed-bottles, urinals and bed-pans.
(*d*) Naval and military nursing, ambulance appliances and equipments.

Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre
A pioneer of photography Born 1789 Died 1851
(See Section 12)

(*e*) Relics and objects of interest associated with nurses.
(*f*) Relics of foundling hospitals.
(*g*) Antient methods of grinding corn, baking and cooking.
(*h*) Curious articles of food and culinary implements.
(*i*) Methods of infant and invalid feeding in all ages. Historic menu-cards.

SECTION 9
Toxicology and Criminology :—
(*a*) Specimens of rare and curious poisons.
(*b*) Historical objects connected with famous poisoning and other criminal cases.
(*c*) Curious methods of torture and execution.
(*d*) Improvised instruments used for criminal purposes.

"The wolf in sheep's clothing"—from a woodcut of the XVII century (see Section 11)

SECTION 10
Quackery :—
(*a*) Antient and modern pictures, prints and relics of notorious quack doctors.
(*b*) Antient and modern specimens of quack medicines, preparations and appliances.
(*c*) Old bills, placards and pamphlets referring to quack medicines.

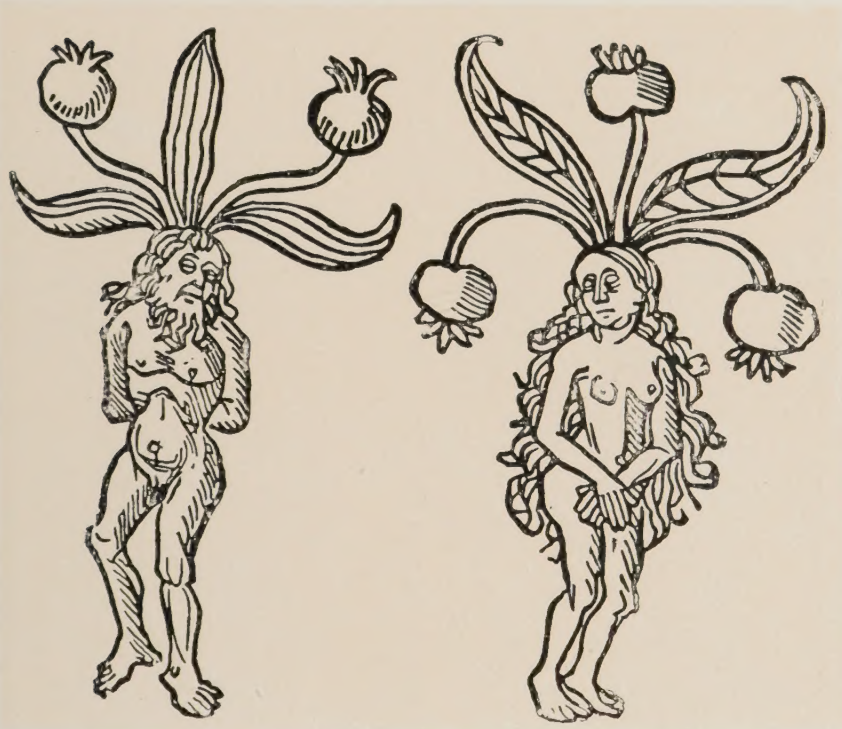
ST. ROCH

Healing sufferers from the plague
From an engraving of the XVII century

Section 11

Adulteration of Foods and Drugs :—

(*a*) Specimens showing the adulteration and falsification of drugs, medicines, foods, fabrics and other articles affecting health, or associated with medicine, pharmacy and allied sciences.

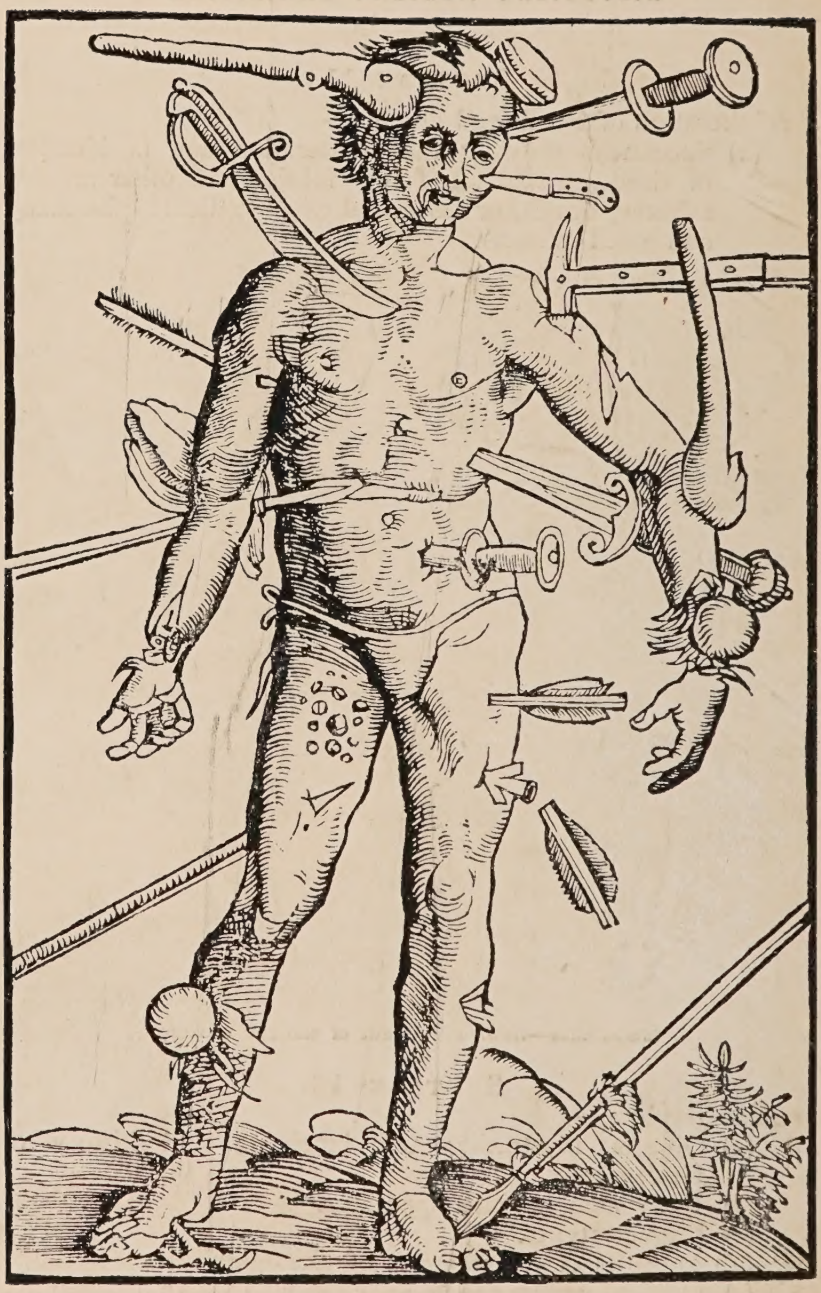


Mandrakes—from a woodcut of the XV century

Section 12

Photography :—

(*a*) Objects illustrating the invention and history of photography.
(*b*) Early cameras and apparatus.
(*c*) Daguerrotypes.
(*d*) Portraits of the pioneers of photography.
(*e*) Original papers and MSS. connected with photography.
(*f*) Application of photography to medicine and surgery, X-ray photography.
(*g*) Early and rare apparatus.
(*h*) Curiosities of photography and its latest developments.



"The Wound Man"

A figure depicting wounds made by various arms and implements of warfare
From a woodcut, 1517

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